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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 27th, 1908.

Dr. ATKINSON, the Principal Civil Medical
Officer, as he reads the eulogies on his
services to the community pronounced by
Mr. SHELTON HOOPER and Mr. LAU CHU
PAK at the meeting of the Sanitary Board
yesterday will probably have a few per-
plexing moments if he allows his mind to wander
back to the publication of the Report of the
Sanitary Commission, and he might not
inappropriately murmur:

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love.
But why did you kick me downstairs?

The removal of Dr. Atkinson from the
Sanitary Board of which he has for some
years past been the President, is one direct
result of the Report of the Sanitary Com-
mission, and it is pleasing to note that on
the inauguration of the changes in the
constitution of the Board effected by the
law which is the outcome of that Com-
mission, one of its most active and hard
working members should avail himself of
the opportunity to emphasise the fact that
the recommendation to relieve the Principal
Civil Medical Officer of the Presidency of
the Sanitary Board implied no lack of ap-
preciation of Dr. Atkinson's zeal and ability.
The recommendation was made because the
Commissioners considered that it was
humanly impossible for an official charged
with such multifarious duties as devolve
upon the Principal Civil Medical Officer of
Health in this Colony, to give all the atten-
tion that is obviously desirable to the work
of an Administrative Head of "one of the
largest and most important Departments in
the Government of the Colony, with an

annual expenditure of close upon \$500,000
and a staff of upwards of 60 members
exclusive of a large number of clerks and
of coolies, and day-to-day employees." Dr.
Atkinson was described in the Report as
Medical Adviser to the Government and
head of the Medical Department having the
supervision of a large medical staff, the
Government Civil Hospital, with branches
of maternity hospital and infectious
hospitals, the asylum, gaol, bacteriological
Departments, and Victoria mortuary, and
as is well known, he is not only liable
but actually is called in to act as consulting
surgeon to the above establishments. In
addition to all this the Principal Civil
Medical Officer is resident surgeon of
the chief hospital in the Colony for
women and children, containing 40
beds. This hospital, the Commissioners
declared, is in itself sufficient occupation
for one surgeon. In the face of this
catalogue of occupations it is easy to
recognise the truth of the statement that it
is humanly impossible for any man holding
them all to give the attention that is
necessary to the administration of the
Sanitary Department. No one, we imagine,
has more reason to be pleased with the
change the new law effects in the constitu-
tion of the Sanitary Board than the
Principal Civil Medical Officer himself.
His duties as Principal Civil Medical
Officer are sufficiently onerous and exacting,
and it may be accepted as eloquent testi-
mony to his zeal and administrative
capacity that he has been able for so long
to add to these duties the heavy respon-
sibilities of "almost despotic rule" in the
Sanitary Department without any apparent
sacrifice of that high state of efficiency
in the Medical Department which the
community long since learnt to associate
with his name.

The welcome accorded to Mr. McI.
Messers, the new Administrative Head of
the Department, was no less graceful, for
it will not have been forgotten that when
the Commission expressed in their Report
the opinion that the President of the
Sanitary Board should not be a medical
man, they did not count on the Principal
Civil Medical Officer being replaced
by another ex-officio President. They
desired that the Sanitary Board should have
the right to elect its President annually, as
in all municipal assemblies; but the Govern-
ment vetoed the idea and decided to appoint
to the position "a cadet officer with experi-
ence of the Chinese, in the Chinese language,
and of proved administrative capacity."
The choice has fallen on Mr. McI. Messers,
and the compliments paid him yesterday by
the unofficial members give assurance that
if the business of the Sanitary Board is
conducted in the spirit of the Governor's
speeches in Council on the subject, Mr.
Messers may confidently count upon the
unanimous support and co-operation of the
Board.

On July 1st the revised rules governing the
importation of arms and ammunition into China
came into force.

The autumn manoeuvres of the Chinese
Army will take place on the 18th, 19th, 20th
and 21st November.

Seven cases of plague were notified during the
twenty-four hours ended yesterday, noon. This
brings up the year's total to 991.

The Board of Civil Administration has
ordered provinces to abolish provincial forces
and to establish police forces instead.

A Tientsin despatch reports that the freight
rates of the South Manchurian Railway will be
revised from July 1st, a general reduction being
made.

The Grand Council proposes to make Kalgan
an open port after the completion of the con-
struction of the Peking-Kalgan Railway. The
present superintendent will probably be replaced
by a Taoist.

One fourth of the opium houses in the Set-
tlement at Shanghai were closed on the 1st inst.
in accordance with the proclamation issued by
the Municipal Council and the Police. Lots
were drawn many weeks ago to decide which of
the houses should be included in the first lot to
be closed.

Mrs Pitt prosecuted a Chinese at the Magis-
trate yesterday for trespassing on the school
premises in Bonham Road. She had seen the
defendant in the servants' quarters the previous
day and charged him off and when she saw him
again on Monday she locked him in a room and
sent for the police. Defendant was fined \$10.

Mr. J. Byrne-Hackett, late Secretary of the
Country Club, Shanghai, left for home aboard
the s.s. "American Maru." It was recently
announced, says the Mercury, that through
sickness Mr. Byrne-Hackett had temporarily
resigned from his position, and while it was
hoped that he would very shortly be able to
resume his duties his health was found to be
such as to necessitate his leaving Shanghai.
There was a very large crowd of friends at the
jetty to see him off, and many were the hearty
wishes for a speedy recovery.

The total cholera cases and deaths in the
Philippines since 1st January is given in a
Manila paper as 4,285 cases and 2,842 deaths.
The latest returns show that the epidemic is
"yielding slowly."

It is reported in Japan that the President of
the Mito Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works
at Nagasaki, who has recently returned from a
tour in China secured a contract for the con-
struction of three warships.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
China announces that the Right Hon. Lord
George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., has joined the
board of directors in succession to Mr. William
Christian, who has resigned after holding office
for thirty-four years.

Judge Smith, an American jurist who has
just returned to Manila from a holiday spent on
the China coast, praises the American diploma-
tists in China. He is reported to have said, "We
have there a fine set of officials, men jealous of
their country's standing in the eyes of foreigners,
ever anxious to promote America's interests,
and particularly well adapted to the require-
ments of their office."

A curious incident took place in Changsha
the other day. All the foreigners in the City
received a communication from the Taoist
requesting them to remain within their own
doors for a period of four days as a religious
festival was in progress, and the Taoist could
not hold himself responsible for the safety of
foreigners who would venture among the crowds
in the streets.

During the sittings of the commission at
Vancouver, B.C., to inquire into the losses
sustained by Chinese in the recent riots, a
Chinese witness gave an answer which, although
it caused "general laughter" at the time, may
nevertheless cause some people to ponder over
the more serious side. "Do you understand a
Christian oath?" asked the Commissioner, Mr.
MacKenzie King. "Just a few of them,"
answered the witness.

It is reported from Taichow, one of the pre-
fectural cities of Chekiang, that a soldier has
severely wounded a student of the Nanchien
school there, and that, as a protest, the whole
school have gone on "strike." The students
held a meeting, and it was decided to demand
the punishment of the soldier. Efforts, says
the Hankow Mail, are being made by the
faculty of the school and the authorities to
persuade the students to resume work, but, so
far, without avail.

Fifty of Manila's leading Chinese merchants
were the hosts of Hon. Mr. Su-Yu-Teh,
retiring Chinese Consul General at Manila, at a
dinner given a week ago at the Hotel Metropole.
The dinner, says the Cebuensis, was served in
the roof garden which was gaily decorated with
the Chinese emblems with the Stars and
Stripes. An excellent menu was served and
during the course of the dinner an orchestra
played an excellent programme of music. A few
days later a dinner was given in honour of the
new Chinese Consul General, who has already
entered upon the duties of his office.

An unusually large number of members as-
sembled at the Y. M. C. A. Parliament on
Monday evening to participate in the closing
debate of the Session and to express their
opinions upon the "Home Rule for Ireland"
question. Mr. Kingsbury introduced the
measure. "That this Parliament affirms and
advocates the principle of Home Rule," and
was supported by Messrs. Crawford, Lowry,
Steedman and Jillings, and their assertions were
strongly criticised by Messrs. Fuller, Parker,
Cubey and Boyd. In view of the Government
retiring, with the completion of the Session, a
ballot was not taken, but it was very evident
that the motion would have been rejected.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, Com-
mander-in-Chief of the British China Squadron,
arrived at Chemulpo on Sunday, the 21st June,
on board the despatch vessel *Academy*. The
following day the Admiral proceeded to Seoul,
and in company with Mr. Cookburn, British
Consul-General, paid a visit to H. E. the
Resident-General (Prince Ito) who received
them in full uniform. The following day Prince
Ito presented the Admiral to His Majesty
the Emperor of Korea, Commander Fuller of
the *Academy*, Secretary Motton and Flag
Lieutenant Mulheux were also presented, and
at noon His Excellency entertained the dis-
tinguished visitor at lunch. Twenty-seven
cavaliers were laid.

An International Race Club is being formed
in Shanghai. Many of the most respectable
and influential Chinese residents are according
their hearty support, and the native element,
which has hitherto had opportunity to partici-
pate in local horse racing, is expected to figure
largely in the meetings of the new Club. An
excellent site for the race course has been secured
in the Slocowet district, and the preliminary
work on the track is already in hand. The
headquarters of the Club will be at the premises
formerly known as E-Yuen Gardens, adjoining
the Taoist's Yamen on Bubbling Well Road.
In a communication to the Press the Secretary
observes: "The fact that a series
of important Far Eastern ports, as Singa-
pore, Penang and Batavia, the local native and
Chinese sportsmen take an active part in horse
racing in conjunction with European residents,
there seems to be reason to suppose that there
is room in Shanghai for an institution in which
foreign and native sportsmen may successfully
co-operate in the sport of kings." Such co-
operation is now flourishing in Japan. No
gambling of any kind is to be permitted in
connection with the meetings of the Club, other
than betting on the results of the races, as
admitted and conducted by all other Race Clubs."

EVADING THE STAMP DUTY.

An interesting prosecution took place at the
Magistrate when the Crown Solicitor proceeded
against Wei Man, an accountant at 17, Jervois
Street, for failing to stamp a receipt over the
value of \$25. The defendant pleaded guilty
and was fined \$20, his Worship remarking that
the defendant was liable to a penalty of \$100.
However as that was the first prosecution that
had taken place for some time under the Stamp
Ordinance he imposed a small fine but the full
penalty would probably be imposed in future
cases.

As is well-known "ole custom" among the
Chinese has been merely to chop each other's
books and in this way the revenue has suffered
but now that greater vigilance is being shown
by the authorities the Chinese business people
will realise the necessity of using stamps when
required on receipts.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

NEW INFANTRY COMPANY.

The first shoot of the new Infantry Company
took place at King's Park Range on Saturday
afternoon and Sunday morning, when spoons
presented by Lt.-Colonel Chapman were com-
peted for. On Saturday the changing light
and variable wind made good shooting very
difficult, but on Sunday the conditions were
much better and Sergeant Lapsley was an easy
first with a total of 87 out of a possible of 105
at 200, 500 and 800 yards ranges. The next
best scores were made by Privates Stewart,
Elliot, Gregory and Munday.

On the 18th inst. it is proposed to commence
a series of shoots for a Cup presented by Captain
Johnston, the Commanding Officer of the Com-
pany, and it is hoped that many more new
members will be enrolled during the next fort-
night and make the contest for this cup a
keen one. It is desired to make marksmanship
the strong feature of the Infantry Company,
and every assistance will be given to members
to enable them to excel with the rifle.

THE FLOOD.

THE RELIEF MEASURES.

The Flood Fund Bazaar, which is to be
opened on Friday, is probably the first attempt
by the Chinese to raise money by this Western
method, and all who have the ordinary feelings
of humanity will hope that the innovation will
prove successful and that a considerable sum
will be raised on behalf of the needy and
distressed who have been rendered destitute by
the appalling floods in the West and North
Rivers.

The Bazaar will be held in a huge matchbox
to be erected on a vacant piece of ground at
Shektonui, not far from the market. It is
reached by way of Hill Road. Arrangements
are being vigorously pushed forward. His
Governor has promised to open the Bazaar at
2.30 p.m. on Friday.

The Committee have received from Chinese
and Foreign firms numerous donations of
articles for sale at the Bazaar. Among the
foreign firms and residents who have contrib-
uted are Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Arnold,
Karberg & Co., Alex. Ross & Co., and W. G.
Humphreys & Co. Mrs. Kadoorie has sent
\$50 to be invested in articles to be sold at
the Bazaar.

We direct attention to the appeal by the
Foreign Goods Dealers' Guild of Hongkong
which appears in our advertisement columns.
The list of subscriptions already received by the
guild totals \$6,273.65, of which about one half
has been contributed by foreign firms.

Our Canton Correspondent writes:—
The Theatre Guild have given a handsome
donation of several thousands of dollars to the
Relief Society. The fund was raised from
tickets sold at the Tung Kwan Theatre. They
selected the best actors, who performed for
three days and four nights, and notwithstanding
the high price of the tickets, the house was
full day and night.

On Saturday last Mr. Paul H. King, Com-
missioner of Customs here, took the lead in
inaugurating a Relief Fund amongst the Custom
staff, and in a short time the list ran up
to several hundreds of dollars. Both the foreign
and Chinese staffs subscribed most generously
towards it.

Mr. H. H. Fox, Acting British Consul-
General here, has also proposed to raise a
Relief Fund. He sent a circular round to the
British Community a few days ago, but the
subscription is not out yet.

DEATH OF MR. R. B. ALLEN.

It is with deep regret that we ("N.C. Daily
News") learn of the death of Mr. R. B. Allen,
Manager of the Shanghai Branch of Messrs.
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co. and a partner in
that firm. A fortnight ago Mr. Allen was taken
to the Victoria Nursing Home and shortly
afterwards he was found to be suffering from
cerebral tumor. For the last few days he
remained practically all the time in an uncon-
scious condition, and finally passed away last
night shortly after ten o'clock. Throughout
his brief illness he appeared to suffer little ex-
pains. Mr. Richard Baugh Allen, who was 43
years of age, came out to China thirty years ago
to join the firm of Messrs. Oliver and Co., of
Poonchow, as a tea-taster, and was afterwards
manager of that firm's branch at Canton.
Fifteen years later when the tea business had
entered upon less prosperous times Mr. Allen
joined Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor and Co.
at Shanghai, and has been connected with the
Settlement ever since.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE SCOTT-BERESFORD FEUD.

FURTHER TROUBLE.

LONDON, July 7th.

It is reported that Rear-Admiral
Sir Percy Scott has refused to obey
an order given by Lord Charles
Beresford, Commander-in-Chief of the
Channel Squadron, Sir Percy Scott
stating that obedience would inevitably
result in a collision.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

LONDON, July 7th.

Heavy fighting is reported from
Persia, twelve thousand men being
killed at Tabriz.

NOTABLE WEDDING.

LONDON, July 7th.

The Gould-Sagan wedding is ex-
pected to take place in London to-day.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, July 7th.

It is fully expected that Marquis
Katsura will take office as Minister of
War and Premier, and proceed to
form a Cabinet at an early date.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Parliamentary Committee has pro-
nounced strongly in favour of the Daylight
Saving Bill, and recommends that clocks
be advanced sixty minutes in April, and
turned back in September.

THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, July 5th.

A mass meeting held at Manila has
adopted a petition to the American people
praying them to grant to the Philippines
free trade with America.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, July 5th.

Signor Tittoni, Italian Minister of Foreign
Affairs, announces that an expedition will
be despatched immediately to occupy the
territory ceded to Italy by the recent de-
limitation convention in Abyssinia.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, July 5th.

Abdul Aziz has appointed Abdul Sodek,
Governor of Tangier.

HEAVY WEIGHT PEDESTRIANS.

The heavy weight champions of the Civil
Service Cricket Club and of the Police Recre-
ation Club, C. Bond and Inspector McHardy,
had a running match at the Happy Valley on
Monday afternoon. The veteran Inspector,
who has not lost his speed with increasing years
and increasing weight, outpaced his opponent
one yard in a hundred. They sprinted well,
but Bond dropped behind about seven yards,
the winner's time being 12 seconds. There was
a great deal of excitement over the event, both
competitors having plenty of supporters.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Notice has been given that the following
questions will be asked at the next meeting of
the Legislative Council:—

By Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock.—With reference
to the statement in paragraph 5 of the Despatch
of the Officer Administering the Government to
the Secretary of State, dated the 24th June,
1907, to the effect that "the great majority of
the contributors, and all the directors, except
the Chairman, were opposed to the transfer of
the Fund" will the Government state whether
any and, if so, how many of the contributors
who were then opposed to the transfer of the
fund, have given notice to the Government of
any alteration of their views on the subject?

By Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart.—Have the
Government taken steps to ascertain the
individual wishes of contributors to the Widows'
and Orphans' Fund, with regard to the
Government's proposal to take over that Fund;
and, if so, will the Government inform the
members of this Council how many subscribers
are for, and how many against, that proposal?
The second reading of the Bill was down for
to-morrow, but the meeting has been postponed.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 27th July.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR
FRANCIS PIGOTT).

A JURY ACTION.

The action Leung Lai Wan and others v.
Reuter, Broekelmann & Co., was resumed. The
plaintiffs claimed damages from defendants for
having illegally procured the Chinese authorities
to issue a warrant for the arrest of plaintiffs
and wrongful seizure of premises. Mr. M. W.
Slade, instructed by Mr. C. F. Dixon of Messrs
Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plain-
tiffs, defendants being represented by the Hon.
Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. E.
P. Lang of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon.
The special jury was composed of Messrs. R.
Shawen (foreman), Richard, Martin, T. F.
Hough, J. A. Jupp, A. W. A. Becker, A. S. D.
Cousland, and G. W. C. Pemberton.

Mr. Pollock opened the proceedings by draw-
ing his Lordship's particular attention to the
provisions of section 26 of the Evidence Ordinance
No. 2 of 1889 with regard to the books of
account. That section related to entries in
books of account kept in the course of business,
and he submitted that that could only refer to
entries as to mere matters of account. In other
words, sub-section 1 of section 26 could not
possibly refer to an entry of a partnership
agreement in a book. This provision was a
rather special legal one in our Ordinance, and
rather extended the provision as to banking
accounts which his Lordship knew was in force
in this Colony. He ventured to submit that
entries referred to meant entries as to matters
of account.

His Lordship—I am disposed to agree with
you.

Mr. Pollock—I think your Lordship will see
the important distinction?

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Pollock—Therefore any entries contained
in that book under "long" names would not
fall under this provision.

Mr. Slade—With regard to the actual agree-
ment, I produced the writer thereof, and he
proved he wrote the whole of it himself, and all
the "long" names. It obtains no greater
validity by reason of being written in a book
of account, but with regard to the rest
of the book which is strictly a book of
account referring to payments year by year
and interest of various partners taken from the
cash books, some 70 of which were produced,
that falls strictly within the provision.

Mr. Pollock—The link is missing. The man
called to support the partnership agreement
says he wrote it out himself, therefore anything
in that partnership agreement with reference to
"long" names does not carry any weight, or
have any sanction in this provision of the
Ordinance. Your Lordship, I understand, puts
the next point in this way: assuming the jury
to be in the defendants' favour as to these three
men, Li Lai-san and the other two, being part-
ners in the Chung Loong and Kwong Hing
Cheong firms, would it not be possible to bring
an action for damages against the other nine
partners, or some of them?

His Lordship—That is one way of putting it.
What I mean is this: Assuming this to be the
law, these three men being partners in the
Chung Loong, their property could have been
seized by the process which has been adopted by
the German Consul and the Chinese Authorities.
Yet that would not justify the seizure of the
other nine partners.

Mr. Pollock—I shall impress upon the jury
that there is no satisfactory evidence before
them about the others being partners. Pro-
ceeding, Counsel again referred his Lordship
to the pleadings. It was alleged in paragraph
6 of the statement of claim that they made
false representations, not with regard to the
partners in the Chung Loong as a whole, but
that they made allegations to the effect that
certain three plaintiffs were partners
in the Chung Loong firms. With regard
to the question of absconding and hiding,
Sir Henry Berkeley had sent with that
point fully, and showed that a letter of the
German Consul complained of did not bear the
interpretation put upon it. If the jury came
to the conclusion that the three persons said to
be partners in the Chung Loong firm were
partners, then that was an answer to the al-
legation with regard to hiding. His Lordship would
see, following on other consecutive paragraphs
of the pleadings, that all the acts which
subsequently occurred were stated as having
been the consequence of the letter of February
21st, 1907, written by the German Consul.

His Lordship—The allegations in paragraph
4 were that three men are partners in the Chung
Loong; that they absconded, and that they were
in hiding. If further stated that the Chung
Loong were indebted in the sum of \$53,000 and
that the plaintiffs and their said firm, the
Kwong Hing Cheong, were liable to pay the
said sum of \$53,000.

Mr. Pollock—The allegation is that these
men were partners in the Chung Loong firm;
it does not extend to implicating anybody else at
all. The seizure complained of was the seizure
by the Pun Yu Magistrate, the magistrate who
has jurisdiction in Houam. We would submit
that that seizure was a judicial act, the act of
process issuing from the Yamen magistrate
having jurisdiction.

His Lordship—It is a well-known cause of
action, wrongfully and maliciously setting a
foreign law in motion, and I do not attribute
any great difference in proceedings in French
courts in Saigon to the proceedings of Chinese
courts in Canton. It has been laid down in two
cases that an action will lie for wrongfully and
maliciously, and without reasonable and prob-
able cause, getting a foreign process in motion.

Mr. Pollock—Obviously the onus of proof in a
malicious prosecution rests upon the plaintiff.
He has to show that it was unreasonable to take
any proceedings at all.
Further evidence was called, and the case
adjourned.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The newly constituted Sanitary Board met yesterday afternoon for the first time. Mr. C. Mol. Messer, the new president, took the chair, and another new personality was Dr. A. Gibson, as secretary. Dr. Pearce being also included in the personnel. Those present were: Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Hon. Mr. Irving, Dr. Pearce, Dr. Macfarlane, Lieut. Colonel Reid, Mr. Shelton Hooper, and Mr. Lau Chai-pak. The acting Secretary, Dr. Gibson, read the following letter addressed to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board:

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong,
7th July, 1908.

Sir—I am directed to acquaint you for information of the Board that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. Mol. Messer to be administrative Head of the Sanitary Department and Dr. A. Gibson, C.V.S., to act as Secretary to the Board during the absence on leave of Mr. G. A. Woodcock, with effect from 2nd inst.—I am Sir, your obedient servant.

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER—I think before we proceed with the ordinary business that I shall be expressing the views and feelings of all members of this Board in congratulating you on the appointment the Governor has conferred on you as head of the administrative sanitary department and ex-officio president of this Board. His Excellency, in introducing the new legislation, and in outlining the constitution that he proposed to adopt for the administration of sanitary affairs in this Colony, said that he proposed to substitute for the Principal Civil Medical Officer of Health as head of this Board a cadet with experience of Chinese and their language and of proved administrative ability. I am sure that the Board will agree that the Governor has fulfilled that promise in appointing yourself. In looking over your record since you have been in the Colony for a little over ten years, I find you have acted as assistant Colonial Secretary, as magistrate, and you have been a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils. You must have proved your efficiency very early in your career because I find that you became a member of the Executive Council before you had ceased to be a cadet, and therefore we may look forward with pleasure to our association with you in presiding at this Board. I think that the future should be a period of usefulness, usefulness to the Government and usefulness to the Colony in general. If the administration is to be a success it can only be so with the co-operation of the unofficial members of this Board, and speaking for myself, and the other unofficial members of this Board you can be assured of that co-operation. You have a right to look to us for support in all deliberations and consideration of the various matters that come before us, and that support will be cheerfully given. We, on the other hand, have a right—and we shall look to you to see that we have it—we have a right to be treated equally with the officials and with you yourself. When presiding here you will not preside over a department of your own, but over a body, every member of which has equal rights with yourself. You are *ex officio* inter pares, with the exception that in addition to your deliberative vote you have a casting vote. I hope that in the era of usefulness which I trust we are now entering, there will be concerted action so that the sanitary condition of the Colony will be improved and the Colony raised once more to a clean and wholesome country in which the world's trade may be carried on without fear of contracting that terrible scourge which for the past decade has made a periodical appearance and hampered trade to a certain extent. In the past there has been a great outcry against the Sanitary laws of this Colony but I can say from experience that I don't think the fault has been with the law but with its administration. By that I don't mean administration solely by the head of the department but by the whole department. The subordinates have had too free a hand, not enough supervision to see that they carried out their duties intelligently and with that commonsense which had it been adopted, would have prevented a great deal of friction and a great deal of the corruption which has taken place in the past. This Board has been twitted in the Legislative Council with not exercising powers that we had, contained in the proviso of the Public Health Ordinance, and I think that that twitting was quite justifiable. It was intended when that law was passed to be sufficiently drastic to cover the worst case of property in the Colony, but it was intended by the proviso to make it sufficiently elastic that in sticking to the letter of the law we should accept its spirit and be more free with exemptions, when applied for. I think if that had been done there would have been less friction and less cause for altering the law on the part of the Government. With these words I would, on behalf of the Board and of the unofficial members, congratulate you on your appointment. I think before I sit down it would not be out of place to say a few words about our late president, Dr. Atkinson. I can speak with regard to Dr. Atkinson better than I can with regard to yourself, for we have been intimately associated ever since he arrived in the Colony in November, 1897. He arrived a stranger to this Colony and had one of the most arduous tasks any man ever had, and I think that this is proved by some words which I shall quote from a speech made by Governor Des Voeux on the 30th November of that year. Dr. Atkinson had been in the Colony then something less than a fortnight. The Governor said:

"I may say as you are aware, have just got a new surgeon, and two ward-masters who are responsible for what has occurred are in gaol on a very serious charge. We have, as I say, just got a new medical man who comes with a good reputation, and I must say he is impressed me very strongly with his extreme desire to place things in a better condition, and I think it what he does before we enter on a commission of enquiry which would give a deal of trouble and very likely do no more good than he will be able to do himself. He has impressed me as likely to be an efficient man, at all events he is a very zealous man." That was a prophecy concerning Dr. Atkinson's career within a fortnight of his arrival, and on looking over his first report six or seven months after, the Governor said he was "very much surprised and perplexed at the state of affairs then existing at the hospital. The two European ward-masters were on their trial for robbing patients under their care and the nursing staff was in a state of disorganisation." With regard to the criminal charge we have nothing to do, but with regard to the nursing organisation most of us know the state of efficiency in which it is now, and that is all due to Dr. Atkinson. I will now say a few words speaking rather as a member of the Commission than as a member of this Board, because it was through the Commission making the report it did, and recommending the Government that the Principal Civil Medical Officer of Health should relinquish his duties as head of the Sanitary Department and therefore as president of this Board, that the change has been made. This Commission in making that recommendation had nothing but praise for Dr. Atkinson as a man, as a doctor and as a conscientious Government Officer. But we pointed out to the Government that as he was a member of the Executive Council, Medical Adviser to the Governor, head of the Medical Department, had supervision of the Medical Staff, etc., we felt that it would not be human to ask a man to devote so much time to the administration of this department as its importance merited. On these grounds, and these alone, the change was recommended. The Government, when it read the criticisms in the Commission report, acquiesced in that, and Dr. Atkinson himself quite agreed with it, and said that he could not continue the labours in this department with justice to himself. Therefore we were all agreed that some change should take place. The change, the Commission recommended, however, was not adopted by the Government, but that is a controversial matter which I am not going to allude to today. They proposed in the alternative one which I for one am willing to give a trial, and to give every support I can to the incumbent of the office which you now hold. By this legislation another change was effected, and we lost the services of the Captain Superintendent of Police, Captain Lyons. It is with very much regret that we heard he had to leave the Board, because he always brought to the consideration and deliberation of matters before us an even mind and common sense, besides which he had served on the Sanitary Board in the Straits Settlements. His place, however, has been taken by the Medical Officer of Health, and although I was one of the most strenuous to oppose the appointment because I looked upon him virtually as a servant, and being a member I considered he would be satisfied in giving a vote, his Excellency has stated that that officer is not to be bound by any opinion but his own. I need not say any more except the personal occupant at this time of this office. I am sure that this Colony has never had a man with a higher technical knowledge of hygiene since a similar office has been appointed by the Government.

Mr. LAU CHAI-PAK—I have great pleasure in endorsing the none too just and laudatory remarks which have just come from the eloquent tongue of our common colleague and friend, Mr. Hooper. During the eight years since I have had the honour to serve on this Board I have noticed that on no few occasions there have been cases which would disturb the equanimity of mind of the average man, and it is to the credit of our late president that he invariably conducted the case with great tact and in a manner which I should say was very generous, and he generally showed himself to be courteous and patient. Such qualities from the chairman of a semi-official body like the Sanitary Board are to be appreciated, and in my opinion, can only be in the possession of an official of no mean capabilities. Of Captain Lyons, my knowledge is not of so long standing, but what little I have seen of him is quite sufficient to enable me to come to the conclusion that he is a gentleman, who is ever ready to hear both sides, and to give fair play and justice. As regards yourself, Sir, I have known you since you acted as Registrar-General some years ago. At that time in all my dealings with you I found you always fair, reasonable, considerate and courteous, and with plenty of common sense which, I hope, will now pervade your administration of the new Ordinance. With these few words I join in wishing you a hearty welcome to this Board, and in doing so I would extend a hearty welcome to our friend Dr. Pearce whose sensibility and sound advice have guided many of us for many years. Dr. Pearce's abilities and good points are too well known to need my mentioning. As regards the other matters referred to by our friend Mr. Hooper, he has said sufficient and expressed the opinions of the other members of the Board so fully that I need scarcely refer to them again.

The President—I thank you for the kind remarks made, gentlemen, and trust your prophecies will come true.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—I thank Mr. Hooper and Mr. Lau Chai-pak very much.

RAT RETURNS.

The rat returns for the weeks ended June 27th and July 4th showed that 200 and 128 rats respectively had been caught. Of the former number nine were infected and of the latter none.

Captain LYONS minutes—The great falling in the numbers caught calls for more vigorous action in the campaign against rats.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The death-rate for the week ended June 27th was 31.6 per 1,000 in the British and foreign community as compared with 18.4 in the corresponding week of last year and 36.1 per 1,000 of the whole Colony as compared with 24.1 per 1,000 in the corresponding week of last year.

A CANTON TRAGEDY.

CHINESE LAW AND JUSTICE.

Our Canton Correspondent writes:—A rather peculiar murder case came on for trial before the Manchu sub-prefect the other day. This Court is established for the exclusive purpose of trying cases in which Manchus and Bannermen are involved, and the sub-prefect is always a Manchu official appointed by the Throne. A Manchu, named Pak charged his son-in-law's father, a wealthy Manchu named Ying See, with having murdered his (the prosecutor's) daughter by beating her to death. Ying See pleaded that deceased had committed suicide.

In the afternoon of the 3rd instant the sub-prefect went to Ying See's house with two expert undertakers of the Nam Hoi Magistracy to examine the corpse in order to find out whether deceased died a natural death, committed suicide, or was murdered. After a lengthy examination both undertakers pronounced that they were unable to state whether death had resulted through violence or suicide. It appears that it had been common talk among the people of the neighbourhood that deceased had been constantly ill-treated by his husband and the father-in-law and one of Ying See's servants spread the report that deceased was brutally murdered.

While the examination was proceeding inside the house a large crowd (over 1,000 men) had collected outside to learn the result of the examination. On hearing the unsatisfactory statement of the official undertakers the crowd became wild with rage. Many rushed into the house, and accused the undertakers of receiving bribes from the defendant, and demanded that other expert undertakers be at once sent for from the Pui Yu Magistracy to examine the body. Others who were outside pounced upon the sub-prefect's petty officers, chair-coolies and his retinue of official followers and gave them a severe thrashing. The sub-prefect on hearing the wild shouts and disturbances made by the angry mob, pacified them by telephoning a request to the Pui Yu Magistracy to dispatch post-haste two of his expert undertakers, and at the same time he took the precaution to telephone for reinforcements from several police stations. Shortly afterwards the Pui Yu Magistracy replied that his official undertakers had all gone up country.

The Police reinforcements had not arrived by 8 p.m., and the sub-prefect dared not leave the house unprotected, so in order to keep the mob from coming he called Ying See's son-in-law to the house. During the investigation the latter stated that his father did not beat deceased and had nothing to do with her death; but that deceased was strangled to death by his sister. Reinforcements of police having arrived, the sub-prefect adjourned examination of the body and left with ample protection.

On the following day he came with two other undertakers of the Nam Hoi Magistracy who upon investigation stated that deceased had died through violence as there were two marks on the neck and several on her chest. The son was thereupon arrested and the case was tried in the Sub-prefect's Court on the 5th inst. Ying See's daughter was summoned to appear before the Court at the trial. She stated that she only beat deceased twice on the head with her fan, but that her mother (Ying See's wife) had beaten deceased to death. Ying See's wife was immediately summoned and when she appeared in Court she callously admitted that she killed her daughter-in-law by beating her. The mother-in-law was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment.

The case seems to have been a very mixed-up affair. The mother-in-law took the responsibility when she saw that the crime was discovered. Any other member of the family would have suffered a severe sentence, death in the case of the sister, deportation in the case of the husband, but Chinese law allows extraordinary powers to the father and mother-in-law with regard to their daughter-in-law, and they have been able to escape severe punishment.

What has become of the revised Penal Code?

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Tuesday, July 7th.

BRODER HON. COMMANDER BASIL R. H. TAYLOR, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

ANCHORING WITHIN FAIRWAY LIMITS. The masters of two cargo boats were prosecuted by Constable Pepperell of the Water Police for anchoring their boats within the limits of the southern fairway. Both defendants admitted the charge and fines of £10 were imposed; the alternative in each instance being one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

EXCESS PASSENGERS. Lance-Sergeant Edwards proceeded against Tsui King, master of the steam launch *Lo Cheung* for carrying 50 persons in excess of the number allowed by his licence. Defendant, who was represented by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, pleaded that the licence was for 50 persons and that he had not exceeded it.

Prosecutor stated that he boarded defendant's vessel just outside the harbour limits between Green Island and Stonecutter. He found 192 persons on board, whereas the number allowed in local trade limits was 133.

Cross-examined, the Sergeant said he counted the passengers with defendant, who made no reply when told they were in excess of the licensed number.

Defendant stated that his launch ran between Hongkong and Samahai. On the day in question he left Hongkong with 183 passengers, and the number he was allowed to carry.

The Court found the defendant guilty of the charge and imposed a fine of \$40, in default six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE PROPOSED TYPHOON REFUGE.

MEMORANDUM BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

The following correspondence has been forwarded by the Chamber of Commerce for publication:

Colonial Secretary's Office,
20th May, 1908.

Sir—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 1st May on the subject of Light Dues, with its enclosures.

His Excellency is anxious that your Chamber should be in full possession of the reasons which have led him to the conclusions he has formed, and he has therefore desired me to enclose a Memorandum which he has prepared on the subject for your information.

I enclose the plans and estimates for the scheme, which, as you are aware from the official reports in the *Gazette* of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, have already been submitted to the Public Works Committee of that body. The subject of the cost of the shelter is dealt with in His Excellency's Memorandum.

With regard to the question asked in the anti-pollution paragraph of your letter, I am to state that the revenue derived from the increased fees on cargo boats, lighters and waterboats was made in the interest of General Revenue since it was considered that the fees were low.

The increase based on last year's receipts will amount to \$18,000, per annum.

With regard to the suggestion put forward in paragraph 3 of the enclosure, I am to your letter I am to state that the Government is at a loss to understand how such tax could be properly distributed seeing that much of the underwriting is done outside the Colony, and I am to enquire how your Committee would propose to give effect to their suggestion.

I am, Sir,
F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary to
The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BY LIGHT DUES.

Reasons for undertaking Typhoon Shelter.—The necessity and urgency of this work has been pressed repeatedly upon Government by the Unofficial Members of Council, and my predecessor gave a pledge that Government would undertake it without delay, and would contribute a sum equal to that subscribed by the community towards the Typhoon relief fund, viz.—\$275,000. The balance of this fund was handed over to Government. It amounted to \$35,804 and has been earmarked as a fund for relief in similar circumstances in the future. On my arrival in the Colony it devolved upon me to make good Sir Matthew Nathan's pledge, and when the estimates were discussed in September last Messrs. Osborne and Hewitt again very strongly urged the necessity for the shelter and blamed Government for delay. From what I can gather they voiced the wishes of the community, and the delay for delay. This delay had arisen in the first place owing to a protracted discussion as to the comparative merits of different sites, and in the second place to the time required for making a reliable estimate, and in endeavouring to find an alternative and cheaper scheme.

Cost.—When the project was first broached a rough calculation for foot run was made merely for the purpose of contrasting the comparative cost of the different sites proposed, and the cost of the present site was on this basis of calculation put down at \$600,000. When this site had finally been decided upon, a detailed estimate was prepared by Mr. Boulton, from whom there is probably no one better qualified for the task.

It was received last Autumn, and communicated by me to the Council in my speech when introducing the estimates. The amount was \$1,400,000, and the great increase was stated to be partly due to a rise in the price of materials, and partly to the fact that the typhoon of September, 1906, had shown that a much higher and more substantial wall would be required than had been contemplated, before the experience gained by that disastrous gale. This sum appeared to me to be beyond our present resources, and I referred it back to Mr. Boulton with a view to the preparation of a less costly scheme which would, if possible, give partial protection, and be capable of later development as funds permitted. The result was that a revised estimate was submitted, and the cost was reduced to \$1,540,000 instead of decreased, and that he reported that no partial or progressive scheme was possible. The alternative was to decrease the area of the shelter from 166 acres to 57 acres at a cost of \$853,900. The Engineer's report and estimates were referred to the Public Works Committee of the Legislative Council of which the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce is a member and they unanimously recommended the larger scheme at Mongkokkai.

Method of Meeting Cost.—After a most careful investigation of the liabilities of the Government and the available revenue which I need not detail at length in this Memorandum but which on fitting opportunity I shall fully explain, I satisfied myself that I had no alternative but to raise the light dues temporarily in the way which has been described to the Chamber of Commerce.

The following are among the reasons which led me to this conclusion.

(a) On the last occasion when an increase of revenue was found to be necessary (in 1901) practically all licences were largely increased but no additional contribution was asked from shipping. Its ability to contribute was recognised, but it was reserved for the next occasion which might arise.

(b) This liability was recognised in December 1896 when the unofficial members with one exception unanimously recommended that the imposition of a permanent tonnage due of 13 cents in addition to the 1 cent light dues on the grounds that shipping should pay its fair proportion to the revenue.

(c) It arises from the fact that shipping benefits directly both in respect of capital expenditure on works, and in respect of increased efficiency in administrative machinery. In 1842 the Colony could offer nothing but a harbour infested by pirates and ships watered from a waterfall near Aberdeen. There is now efficient police protection, hospitals, markets, better and cheaper water supply, various useful institutions like the *Sailors' Home*, good wharves and piers for the stowage of cargo, and a well furnished Harbour Department with regulated navigation.

(d) The principle that shipping should contribute to general revenue is recognised by the United States of America, which assigned shipping dues to national debt charges, defence, and general revenue. In reply to a question from the Shipping Interest in 1897 Mr. Chamberlain replied:—"If at any time hereafter urgent necessity should arise for increasing general revenue I should be prepared to consider any proposal for again raising the shipping dues" and again in 1902 he gave it as his view that a special tax should be levied to cover any harbour improvement.

(e) In my view the typhoon shelter is a great "harbour improvement" which moreover directly benefits Ocean shipping in that lighters and

WARNING.

CERTAIN UNPRINCIPLED PEOPLE BEING IN THE HABIT OF FILLING UP BLACK & WHITE WHISKY BOTTLES WITH OTHER WHISKY AND OFFERING IT FOR SALE AS

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Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. 33

1906 typhoon alone, are sufficient to show (vide attached Diagram showing the average hourly direction and velocity of the wind during the typhoon on the morning of the 18th September, 1906).

The short breakwater suggested on the plan would give a sheltered area equal to Causeway Bay. This would be worth having, but there would seem to be too many expensive difficulties in the way to admit of the suggestion being acted on.

The area is small, and the width of the entrance would have to be proportionately small; but the north entrance cannot be placed close to the north shore, owing to a rocky shoal which exists at that point. A jetty would therefore be constructed on the shoal, and the entrance would be immediately to the South of it, as shown on the plan.

The estimated cost of the short breakwater, and the jetty is as follows:—
1,910 lineal feet of breakwater at \$370 \$717,800
Extra labour and materials at heads. 60,000
Jetty 106,000.00

883,800.00
The area enclosed by the short breakwater would be liable to become so packed with small craft as to cause a serious obstruction to the marine fringes abutting on the area; and seas running off the south end of the breakwater would impinge on the marine fringes immediately south of the entrance.

To avoid complicated claims from the lot owners affected it would probably be necessary to resume all the lots between Kowloon Marine Lot 32 and Kowloon Marine Lot 39 and strengthen the sea wall between the south entrance and Kowloon Marine Lot 39.
J. F. B.

28th September, 1907.
[The Chamber's reply to the Memorandum will appear in to-morrow's issue.—Ed.]

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

Appended is the list of fixtures:—

First Round:—V.R.C. v. 87th Co. R.G.A., C.Y.C. v. 88th Co. R.G.A., "Tamar" v. 83rd Co. R.G.A., R.H.K.Y.C. v. Royal Engineers. To be completed by July 11th.

Second Round:—V.R.C. v. 89th Co. R.G.A., C.Y.C. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A., "Tamar" v. Royal Engineers, R.H.K.Y.C. v. 87th Co. R.G.A. To be completed by July 18th.

Third Round:—V.R.C. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A., C.Y.C. v. Royal Engineers, "Tamar" v. 87th Co. R.G.A., R.H.K.Y.C. v. 88th Co. R.G.A. To be completed by July 25th.

Fourth Round:—V.R.C. v. Royal Engineers, C.Y.C. v. 87th Co. R.G.A., "Tamar" v. 88th Co. R.G.A., R.H.K.Y.C. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A. To be completed by August 1st.

Fifth Round:—V.R.C. v. C.Y.C., "Tamar" v. R.H.K.Y.C., 87th Co. R.G.A. v. 88th Co. R.G.A., R.G.A. 88th Co. R.G.A. v. Royal Engineers. To be completed by August 15th.

Sixth Round:—V.R.C. v. R.H.K.Y.C., C.Y.C. v. "Tamar", 88th Co. R.G.A. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A., R.G.A. 88th Co. R.G.A. v. Royal Engineers. To be completed by August 22nd.

Seventh Round:—V.R.C. v. R.H.K.Y.C., C.Y.C. v. "Tamar", 88th Co. R.G.A. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A., R.G.A. 88th Co. R.G.A. v. Royal Engineers. To be completed by August 29th.

Reference:—Mr. T. Mack,
Official goal-keeper:—A. A. Alves, E. Herbst, Staff Sergeant W. Western, Sergeant Hall, P. Walton, Cook, Baker, Whittle, and Supper Burgess.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and special business matters to the Manager. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only registered telegraphic address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. 1907.

P.O. Box, 93. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

N.O. 6, "OBSERVATORY VILLAS," Kowloon. Five-Roomed House, Tennis Court, Electric Lights, Moderate Rental. Apply to—**ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,** 44, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 8th July, 1908. 1047

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, on **SATURDAY, 11th July, 1908,** commencing at 4 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey or Gymkhana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Hongkong 8th July, 1908. 1048

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 50,000 TONQUIN HARDWOOD SLEEPERS named "LIXIORS." Size 8 ft. by 9 in. by 4 in. 100,000 to be delivered in two months after the acceptance of tender and 10,000 each in the following months, viz. Wancha-Baiway Wharf. Tenders, to be in Hongkong currency, must be accompanied by \$1,000.00 and will be opened at Railway Head Office on the 21st of July at 2 p.m. Sample sleepers must be submitted to the Engineer-in-Chief's Office at least 10 days before the opening of tenders. The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

YUET-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD. Canton, 26th June, 1908. 1008

THE FLOOD FUND BAZAAR.

To be held at KENNEDY TOWN from July 10th to 18th, from 2 p.m. to 2 a.m.

GIFTS FROM EUROPEAN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN for sale at the BAZAAR are solicited and will be highly appreciated. All gifts to be forwarded to the Chairman, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, or to Mr. Ho Kow Tong the Vice-Chairman, or to the following Members of the Committee, which comprises altogether One Hundred and Eighty Ladies and Gentlemen.

HON. WSI A YUK, C.M.G.
LAI CHU PAK
CHAN KANG YU
LAI KWAI PUI
TAM HOK PO
CHAU SIU KI
WONG LAI CHUEN
TAM TSZ KONG
LUNG PUI CHI
YUN YAN TUN
Hongkong, 6th July, 1908. 1041

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

WE the Foreign Goods Dealers and Merchants beg to appeal to the Public for pecuniary assistance, and co-operation in the immediate relief of the sufferers from the calamitous inundations caused by the recent rains throughout the Valley of the North, East and West Rivers.

Any Subscriptions towards this charitable object will be gratefully received and be used at once for buying food to be immediately sent up to the flooded districts.

P. J. FUK TONG, Hongkong Foreign Goods Dealers Guild.

Names of Subscribers	Subscriptions
Jensen & Co.	\$200
Meyer & Co.	100
Ferd. Bornemann	100
Holland China Trading Co.	100
Wm. Meyer & Co.	50
Alex. Ross & Co.	100
China Export Import & Bank Co.	100
Schmidt & Co.	100
Carlowitz & Co.	100
Stuenkel & Co.	100
Wendt & Co.	200
Grossmann & Co.	100
Sander, Wieler & Co.	100
Winter, Brückelmann & Co.	100
Harry Wicking & Co.	50
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W. G. Humphreys & Co.	25
Kruse & Co.	25
Liu Shau Ming Comprodore	10
S. Montrose & Co.	25
Comprodore Carlowitz & Co.	25
Chinese Staff, H. & S.	98.50
Comprodore A. Choh, King	18.70
Foreign Goods Dealers Guild	3,491.00
	\$6273.65
To Discount	\$2,125.81
" Bread	929.39
" Rice	2,916.05
" Exchange Premium	43.55
" Printing & Advertising	23.42
" Boat Hire for Rice	11.58
	\$8,054.80

Balance \$218.85 handed to the Committee of the Flood Relief Fund at Canton, Hongkong 7th July, 1908. 1046

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Occasional Business in Japan. Must have a thorough knowledge of Shipping. One in possession of Master or Chief Officer Certificate preferred. Good opening for a Capable and Trustworthy man. Apply stating age and salary required, and enclosing copy of testimonials to—**Care of "Daily Press" Office.** Hongkong, 3rd July, 1908. 1039

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FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady. Apply by letter to—**B. B. Care of "Daily Press" Office.** Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1020

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CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.
W. CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS
SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong, 8th March, 1907. 42

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.
W. CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS
CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents. Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 585

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Length on Blocks... 714 "

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Extreme Length... 523 feet.

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Extreme Length... 574 feet.

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TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. **EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.**

Also FOR SALE Portions of MARINE LOT Nos. 31 & 32 on PRATA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 99 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars apply—**GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 184

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REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £2,500,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... £2,500,000

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CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 28

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. 86

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SPANISH PROCUATION. Hongkong, 6th July, 1903. 1040

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COMPADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906. 183

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THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession. Apply to—**YEE SANG FAT & CO** Same address. Hongkong, 28th January, 1907. 270

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FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouses suitable for business Premises or Dwellings, lately occupied by FRED. BORNEMANN.

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OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vexux Road Central formerly occupied by Messrs. SHAW, TOMES & Co.

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OFFICES in Bank Building.

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DWELLING ROOMS and Offices.

DUDELL STREET.

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Top Floor, over Goldbeck MacGregor's.

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BEACONFIELD TERRACE, HONGKONG.

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Apply to—

LIN. FRAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. 89

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A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

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INTIMATIONS

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS
"CLAREMONT"
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 568

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
83, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 477

SIE-N TING

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, DAUGULAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 575

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 5555. At \$4.97 and \$7.50 per 100. SPECIFIC REQUESTS and ALL GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. 729

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BATTEN AND GRASS
FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES & LINO CHAIRS.
BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.
59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1909. 401

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Underigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above LINE OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA in connection with the CHINA BREAK NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailing from CALCUTTA for CANTON every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents for China and Japan
Hongkong, 4th August, 1908.

KEATING'S
WORM
TABLETS.

APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAU)



LADIES' SAFE REMEDY
For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAU, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE MARK

THERAPION NO. 1
This is a safe and highly popular remedy, used in the Central Hospital by M. Rostan, M. J. Vulpes and others, combines all the elements to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto known.

THERAPION NO. 2
This is a safe and highly popular remedy, used in the Central Hospital by M. Rostan, M. J. Vulpes and others, combines all the elements to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto known.

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This is a safe and highly popular remedy, used in the Central Hospital by M. Rostan, M. J. Vulpes and others, combines all the elements to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto known.

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This is a safe and highly popular remedy, used in the Central Hospital by M. Rostan, M. J. Vulpes and others, combines all the elements to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto known.

THERAPION NO. 6
This is a safe and highly popular remedy, used in the Central Hospital by M. Rostan, M. J. Vulpes and others, combines all the elements to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto known.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INDRAMAYO,"
Captain E. A. Thirkell, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 13th inst. at 3 P.M. All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHAWAN TOMES & CO.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1908. 1043

FROM EUROPE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship
"SAXONIA,"
Captain Habel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined the 13th inst. at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1908. 1042

S.S. "TOURANE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, ex "Saxonia," from Havre ex "Ville d'Arc," from Bordeaux ex "Ville d'Arc," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Optional Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimation received from the Consignees before Noon To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 13th inst. or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 13th inst. at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1908. 3

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(Florio and Rubatino United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

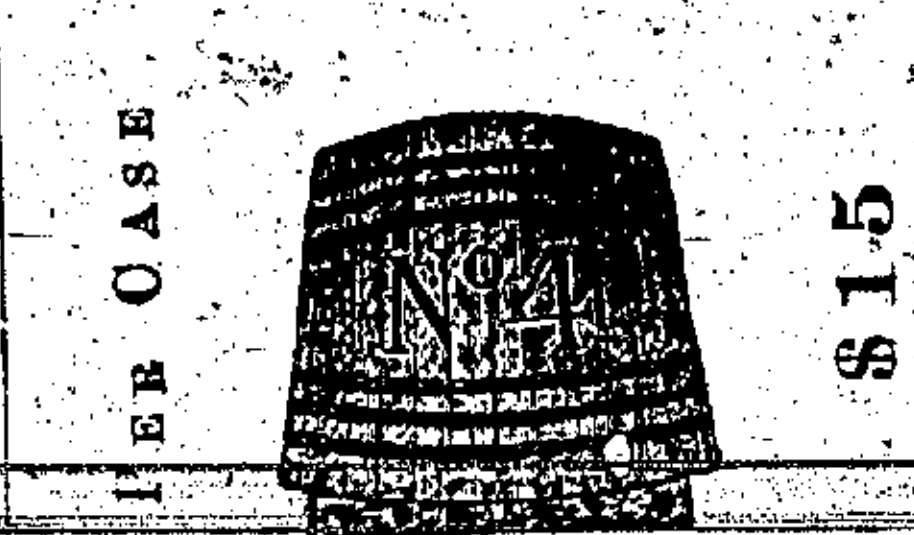
THE Steamship
"CAPRI,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the Underigned before Noon on the 13th inst. or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst. at 9.30 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
CARLOWITZ & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1908. 4

THORNE'S
OLD VAT



THE VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS SUCH SINCE 1831.

SCOTCH WHISKY
SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. 791

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

The delegates present at the Fifth International Cotton Congress, which has been held last month in Paris, may fairly congratulate themselves on the progress which has been made since the first Congress met at Zurich about four years ago.

M. Cruppi, the French Minister of Commerce and Industry, who took the chair at the opening, delivered an address in which, with a warmth of language suited to the occasion, he gave a glowing picture of the usefulness of the International Cotton Federation which had organized the movement.

According to him, the chief object of the federation was to group together the manufacturers in the struggle against speculation, which disturbed normal operations, and in making illegitimate profits exercised a regular tyranny on those who spun and wove cotton as well as on those who planted it.

This is an attack on our old acquaintance the middleman, of whose approaching defeat and destruction we are from time to time confidently assured by anti-asiatic persons. No one would suppose, from the remarks of M. Cruppi, or any one else at the Congress, that a spinner or manufacturer, ever so far, forgot himself as to speculate in cotton.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the trade are well aware that, dreadful as it seems, they sometimes do in all countries. M. Cruppi also remarked that it was proposed to "regulate" the relations between growers of cotton and those who manufacture it.

It is to be feared that slight differences of opinion as to what "wise regulation" means may arise between the parties concerned; there seems to be a suggestion of such a difference already, inasmuch as conflicting views as to whether the fair price for raw cotton have been expressed at the present Congress.

In view of the undoubted short supply, however, it was satisfactory to hear of the efforts that are being made by the French and other Governments, besides our own, to aid in promoting the cultivation of cotton in their respective colonies; for there is one thing in which the immense majority of the world is interested, that there should be an abundant and constant supply of cotton, an article which, with grain and iron, may be said to be among the chief necessities of modern communities.

When the Congress got to business, Mr. C. W. Macara discussed the very important question how far it may be possible to prevent over-production, or, when it occurs, to remedy its effects. He pointed out that on more than one occasion recently great extensions of cotton spinning mills had been made, especially in England, without consideration as to whether there was material to run them, or markets to absorb the additional goods produced.

The same observation applies in a less degree to manufacturing plants. It is the fact that the whole trade was brought face to face four years ago with a short supply of raw cotton which led to the formation of the International Federation. There was then a great deal of talk, as there always will be in such emergencies, about the wicked speculators who had organized, or were organizing, a "corner" in cotton.

But to the scientific observer the efforts of those speculators were merely the market expression of the cardinal fact that there is not now enough cotton to go round in a year in which the American crop is not at least an average one per acre; and that, as years go on, there must be an increased acreage, either in America or somewhere else, unless part of the world's manufacturing capacity is to be temporarily put out of use.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Macara and his colleagues have been endeavoring to secure a considerable portion of their energies to the promotion of cotton-growing in the British Colonies, many of which include regions admirably suited for the purpose.

M. de Montigny, a delegate from Belgium, who presided over the second sitting of the Congress, observed that at all their gatherings the principal questions discussed had been connected with "too little cotton or too much yarn."

In view of the slow pace with which the extension of cotton cultivation progressed, he was evidently inclined to rely chiefly on short time as the most effective means of checking the operations of speculators in the raw material. This view was supported by several English delegates besides Mr. Macara, but did not appear to be received with complete approval by the French representatives.

The discussion of the short time question, in fact, brought out a certain difference which appears to exist between the interests of the French and those of the British on the one hand, and those of France and Italy on the other.

M. de Montigny stated that short time would involve French employers in difficulties with their workmen, and Baron Catoni (Italy) pleaded in general terms for more recognition in England of the special conditions prevailing in the Continental trade.

Mr. Macara diplomatically intervened at this point, reminding the Congress that the British users of Egypt cotton had not yet been called upon to join the short time movement, because the "trade" offered in conditions, from that of spinners of American cotton, and he held that similar latitude must be granted to Continental spinners who desired it.

But, nevertheless, he was decidedly in favor of passing a resolution approving short time, which was done before the Congress separated.

In his speech on the first day he told the assembly that this year the world's crop was 4,000,000 bales less than that of the previous year, and that it was only owing to the reduction of the consumption of the American mills by 1,000,000 bales and the diminished activity elsewhere that a repetition of the end experiences of 1904 had been so far avoided.

Short time, however, is in any case only a palliative, and the hopes of the cotton trade must, in the long run, depend on the success of the movement for extending the cultivation of cotton.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins, a delegate from the United States, was anxious to impress on the Congress that the demands of American planters as regards prices were not extravagant, and that it would not be possible to grow cotton cheaper in other parts of the world.

His views as to price, however, are discounted considerably by the fact that he seems to assume that the price must be such as to enable the farmer who grows it to make "as good a living as many who were engaged in manufacturing pursuits."

Unfortunately, there is no such thing as such a thing. As Herr Schanz, a German delegate, observed, it was largely the exorbitant demands of America that were driving Europe to seek new cotton-growing regions.

He added the significant remark that the 70 million Hindus and Chinese who played such a great part in consuming cotton goods were not able to pay fancy prices.

In this connection it is perhaps worth noting that, though the Bombay cotton industry is, as a sum, representative of the Congress, the Congress is not a representative of the Bombay cotton industry.

The way in which the policy of the Indian Government was interfered with as regards the duty on cotton goods, to please Lancashire, has been recently described by Lord Curzon in our columns in words which will, we hope, prevent a similar disregard of India's welfare in the future. The Times.

MARK TWAIN'S DAUGHTER.

PENALTIES OF A FATHER'S FAME.

Miss Clara Clemens, daughter of "Mark Twain," who is the possessor of a rich contralto voice, has made her debut in England as a concert-singer at the Queen's Hall. She gave a recital with Miss Marie Nichols, violinist, and Mr. Walker, pianist, at the Bechstein Hall on June 16.

Miss Clemens inherits her father's sense of humor, and in the following article she tells of the tribulations which face the daughter of a celebrity.

I have just come to the conclusion that things want readjusting in this old world of ours. I need I mention the fact that I refer to the glaring injustice of having to go about labelled "Mark Twain's daughter" when I am doing my best to pursue a musical career?

Father is, of course, a genius—and that is what makes me so tired. My fatigue is directly caused by the incessant strain—prolonged over some years and induced by trying to find a secret hiding-place where I can shroud my identity and be sure of a really comfortable bed.

I have a mind to scour Europe for such a place, and when I have found it to take to bed for, say, a couple of years, and arise—a genius. For the bad habit is the recipe of father's success.

While I have been tiring myself out in an endeavour to rise to the heights as anybody else's daughter he has just lain in bed and thought things and got out of bed now and then to loaf around on a lecture tour or tramp lazily through Europe. That's why I'm looking for a really comfortable bed. Genius is the art of taking—t-b-d.

Father called me a genius once when I was about fifteen; and, although I guess he was just fooling me, I am not likely to forget the occasion. He had gone on a lecture tour with Mr. George W. Cable, the Southern writer, and during his absence we girls—my two sisters and myself—arranged some theatricals as a surprise for him on his return to our home at Hartford, Conn.

The piece we selected was "The Prince and the Pauper," and father pretended to enjoy it just as much as we did, and, as I said before, he informed me that I was a genius. Shortly after that memorable night I came over to Europe.

Then my troubles began. They began in Berlin, where father, thanks to no violent physical efforts on his part, is wonderfully popular. When I was not studying hard at my music I would go out occasionally to little functions, where I would sit in a corner and be completely ignored by all assembled until some foolish person whispered to another: "I believe that's Mark Twain's daughter in the corner."

Then the guests would arise as one man and swoop down upon me and expect me to be "bright" and amusing after a hard day's work. These, of course, were the occasions when my august parent was not present. At social gatherings graciously by his presence, my existence was on the level of a footstool—always an unnecessary object in a crowded room.

Father, fresh from bed, would completely flood the place with his talk. And yet the secret of his popularity never occurred to me at the time.

But father has had much to endure, too. The last time he was in London he was assailed in Regent-street by a venerable old lady, who shook him cordially by the hand and repeated fervently: "I have always wanted to shake hands with you." My father, who was feeling particularly brilliant after a long day's rest, was much moved, and responded gratefully: "So you know who I am, madam?" Of course, I do, answered the old lady, with enthusiasm: "You're Buffalo Bill!"

Father's white suit is another of my trials. I have always believed that the reason he took to wearing it is that it soothed him and reminded him of bed. His white hair, too, can be explained scientifically. The explanation can be found in any well-equipped natural history museum. The hairs and the birds and the foxes in the Arctic regions are of a dazzling whiteness when the snow covers their haunts. Father is, therefore, a striking example of what is known as sympathetic coloration. His hair has gradually assumed the colour of his pillow.

But I must do father no justice. In spite of his lying-in-bed habit, he can be impetuous both in speech and action. When he gets too impetuous in speech I rise to the occasion and answer him back.

Last winter I was to sing at an important evening concert on the other side, and the entire family had been invited to attend a function in the afternoon. Father, being unmusical, could not understand that I should have been able to sing if I had clattered after his own fashion all the afternoon. And so I coaxed him to go and represent the family. At first he objected strongly, but finally, in a burst of impetuosity, he said: "Yes, Clara, I'll go to that reception. I'll go to—for you."

To which I thoughtfully replied: "If ever, father, you should be called upon to go there, please go labelled 'I'm for Clara.'"

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 7th at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably to m. markedly over Japan and C. line.

Pressure is high over E. Japan, and relatively low over S. China and Hongkong.
Moderate S. to S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S. to S.E. winds, mod'to fair.
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S. S. "Lightning" from Oahu left Singapore on the afternoon of the 6th inst. and may be expected here on or about 11th inst.

The S. S. "A. A. str. Eastern" left Sydney on the 4th inst. for Queenland Ports, Timor, Manila and this port.

The I.G.M. str. "Kleist" which left here on the 2nd inst. at 1 p.m., arrived at Singapore on the 6th inst. at 5 p.m.

The C.P.R. str. "Empress of Japan" arrived at Shanghai at 5 a.m. on Tuesday, the 7th inst. and left again at 4.30 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The C.P.R. str. "Empress of India" arrived at Vancouver on the 3rd inst. at 10 p.m.

SHACKELL'S

"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

728

When you ask for

BOVRIL

do not take a cheap imitation. BOVRIL is all beef and is a standardised strength-giving food.

Always have BOVRIL handy.

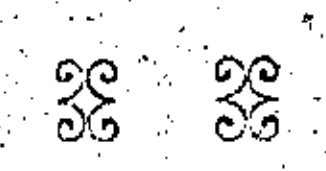
By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

For your own comfort in Tropical Countries use

CALVERT'S Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

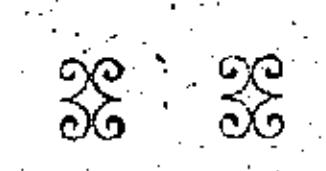
Guarded against Infection.



Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

Among the special purposes for which this powerful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for antiseptically cleaning their bites.

Perfect Personal Cleanliness.



Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Freedom from Skin Irritation.



Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap.

is most serviceable in water climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need? Each suits the climate.

1021

OVER THE BAR ASK FOR



WATSON'S No. 10 WHISKY

The accredited Agents in Hong-Kong for Watson's Dundee Whisky No. 10 are

SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.

MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

MAIL TABLES FOR 1908.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mail to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents
On Paper ... 20
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1908

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or from Booksellers throughout the Far East.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1908. 325

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMARA, British str., 7th July—Canton.
 ANQUIN, German str., 1,001, O. Kumpel, 7th July—Bangkok 26th June, Kio and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.
 CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 744, T. Kayser, 7th July—Helsingborg and Kiohwa 6th July, General and Pigeon & Co.
 DORTMUND, German str., 3,252, Malchow, 7th July—Shanghai 2nd July, General—Hamburg & Amerika Linie.
 ELBA, German str., 2,79, Hans Bruhn, 6th July—Hamburg 24th May, General—Jensen & Co.
 FORESTER DALE, British str., 2,285, Noall, 6th July—Sourabaya 17th June, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.
 GILBERT, French str., 778, Donarino, 7th July—Haiphong and Kiohwa 6th July, Coal and Hops—Order.
 KWEIYANG, British str., 1,425, W. Palmer-Baker, 7th July—Shanghai July 2nd, and Swatow 6th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,434, T. L. Harrison, 7th July—Yokohama & Nagasaki 3rd July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 SHAOHONG, British str., 1,307, McIntosh, 7th July—Shanghai 2nd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 SHERIDAN, British str., 2,828, F. Waver, 7th July—Mojito 30th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 TITAN, British str., 5,720, R. Day, 7th July—Tacoma via Port 10th June, Flour, Lumber and General—Butterfield & Swire.
 WAKARA MARU, Japanese str., 3,894, N. Nielsen, 7th July—Japan & Shanghai 4th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 YATHIRIO, British str., 1,618, R. Rodgers, 6th July—Manila 4th July, Hemp and Sugar—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CLEARANCES

At the Harbour Master's Office.
 7th July.
 Dortmund, German str., for Singapore.
 Ha-la, French str., for Haiphong.
 Linan, British str., for Haiphong.
 Quarta, German str., for Hongkong.

DEPARTURES

7th July.
 HAITAN, British str., for Coast Ports.
 HAYWARD, Norwegian str., for Singapore.
 HANGCHOW, British str., for Amoy.
 HOPBANG, British str., for Canton.
 JAGUAR, German gunboat, for Pakhoi.
 KONGSANG, German str., for Bangkok.
 MAHER, German str., for Swatow.
 POLYNESIAN, French str., for Europe, &c.
 PROVIDENCE, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 TAMING, British str., for Manila.
 TOSA MARU, Jap. str., for Keelung & Seattle.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Kwonggang reports: Fresh South Westerly breeze and high sea experienced as far as Swatow.
 The British str. Nafiro reports: Fresh to moderate S. W. wind and moderate sea, fine clear weather port to port.

VESSELS IN DOCK

July 7th.
 ABERDEEN DOCK—
 Kowloon Dock—Sorsogon, Fiume, Court-feld, Pouchan, Print Waldemar, Han Ping, Guadiana, Cranley, Montegle.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Sunghang.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
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 Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Lyantian and South American Ports up to Callao. (Taking Cargo at through rates to Panama, Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

THE Steamship
 "CAPRI"
 Captain Pedone, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 10th July, at Noon.
 For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
 CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1903.
 "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LD.
 FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP

THE Steamship
 "CARNARVONSHIRE"
 Will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 10th July, 1903.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.
 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1903. 982
 For VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE Steamship
 "ORANGE BRANCH"
 Captain McClelland, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 15th July, 1903.
 For Freight and further particulars, apply to
 DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.
 Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. 1037
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 Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils to PERIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship
 "NIPPON"
 Capt. T. Tarabochia, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th July.
 This steamer has special accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.
 For information as to Passage and Freight apply to
 SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. 3

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 Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. 3

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & NO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL	GLENAYON	Brit. str.	—	Wolfenden	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 13th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	CARNARVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Peters	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 10th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	W. R. Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	—	W. R. Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 18th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ISTRIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Lening	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 26th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAKONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hager	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th August.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd August.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Lemondier	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 6th September.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	CLAUDE	Fr. str.	—	Geo. Anderson	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wagner	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG &c.	C. FRID. LARSEN	Ger. str.	k. w.	B. Wilhelm	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 30th inst.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, &c.	GORDEN	Ger. str.	—	E. Tarabochia	MELCHERS & CO.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
TRIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NIPPON	Aus. str.	—	SANDER, WIEDER & Co.	On 26th inst.	
BOSTON & NEW YORK	SUBUGA	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst.	
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN &c.	MONTAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 11th inst., at Noon.	
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., &c.	SHINANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	SUVERIC	Am. str.	—	W. Shotton	On 23rd inst.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PAUL WALDMAR	Ger. str.	—	T. Harrison	On 10th inst., at Noon.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAITUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. von Sanden	On 16th inst., at 5 P.M.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR PORT DARWIN	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	McArthur	On 21st inst., at Noon.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ORANGE BRANCH	Brit. str.	—	L. Dawson	On 3rd Aug., at 4 P.M.	
VLADIVOSTOCK	SANKU MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Matheson	On 7th Aug., at Noon.	
Kobe and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	MacClelland	About 15th inst.	
NAGASAKI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	TIRINI	Dut. str.	—	S. J. G. Parsons	On 10th inst., P.M.	
CHINGWANGTAO, JAPAN, AMERICA, &c.	ANSHU EXELMANS	Frans. str.	1 m.	N. Matheson	To-day, at Noon.	
CHERPOO & TIENSIN	KOWLOON	Ger. str.	k. w.	E. Forsyth	Quick despatch.	
TSINGTAU, NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOCK	YATHIRIO	Brit. str.	—	T. Stahr	On 25th inst.	
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	BUJUN MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Courteney	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	M. Nemoto	To-day, at Noon.	
SHANGHAI	MARMORA	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	To-morrow, at Noon.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, Kobe & MOJI	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	G. H. O. Weston, R.N.R.	About 9th inst.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SCHARNHORST	Ger. str.	—	Bradley	On 15th inst., at Noon.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & Kobe	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	L. Maass	About 15th inst.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & Kobe	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	V. Sahel	About 16th inst.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	STRIA	Brit. str.	—	D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	About 18th inst.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & Kobe	KAGOHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Arakawa	On 19th inst.	
SHANGHAI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIC	Frans. str.	—	Guionnet	On 20th inst., P.M.	
SHANGHAI	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Pandit	Quick despatch.	
ANPING VIA SWATOW, AMOY & AMOY, CHERPOO & NEWCHWANG	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Dowson	To-day, at 10 A.M.	
AMOY, CHERPOO & NEWCHWANG	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. S. Smith	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.	
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Robson	On 12th inst., at 8 A.M.	
FOCHOW & VLADIVOSTOCK	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Williams	On 15th inst.	
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Spink	On 16th inst., at 9 P.M.	
HAIPHONG	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Mayrick	On 10th inst., at 8 A.M.	
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Rodger	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MANILA	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Outbridge	On 11th inst., at Noon.	
MANILA	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MANILA	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	B. Almond	On 17th inst., at Noon.	
MANILA	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	G. H. Pennafather	On 18th inst., at Noon.	
CEBU	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. Semhill	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.	
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Pedone	End of July.	
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Winckler	On 10th inst., at Noon.	
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	M. B. Lake	On 14th inst., at Noon.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Yamamoto	On 18th inst., at Noon.	
JAVA	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	de Brouwers	On 14th inst., at Noon.	
SOURABAYA (DIRECT)	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—		To-morrow, at Noon.	
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—		Quick despatch.	

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
 HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
 AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
 SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
ANPING VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"SHOSHU MARU" Capt. Iyichi	WED'DAY, 8th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. M. Nemoto	THURSDAY, 9th July, at 9 A.M.
SOURABAYA (DIRECT)	"SHINCHIKU MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 9th July, at Noon.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, 12th July, at 9 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabin Ample. Unparalleled Tai. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1903. T. ARIMA, Manager. 13

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)
 PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
 SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES 1903.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	SADO MARU, Tons 6227 Capt. Geo. Anderson	WED'DAY, 22nd July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, WASH., via SINGAPORE, MOJI, Kobe, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	"SHINANO MARU" Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 6388	TUESDAY, 21st July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Tons 6539 Capt. T. Harrison	FRIDAY, 10th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Tons 5076 Capt. N. Matheson	FRIDAY, 7th August, at Noon.
Kobe and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Tons 5076 Capt. N. Matheson	WED'DAY, 8th July, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and CALCUTTA	SANKU MARU, Tons 6112 Capt. S. J. G. Parsons	FRIDAY, 10th July, P.M.
COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU, Tons 3412 Capt. M. Winckler	TUESDAY, 14th July.
COLOMBO	KAGOSHIMA MARU, Tons 4687 Capt. T. Arakawa	SUNDAY, 13th July.

* Calling at Keelung.
 * Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.
 * Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
 For Further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.
 T. KUSUMOTO, Manager. 356
 Hongkong, 8th July, 1903.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
 VIA SUEZ CANAL.
 FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIC" Capt. Guionnet	On 20th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"CALEDONIE" Capt. Lamouille	On 21st July, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	"YARRA" Capt. Sellier	On 3rd Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"TOURANE" Capt. Lancelin	On 4th Aug., 1 P.M.

Transshipping on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from 227 10s. up to 271 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
 P. NALIN, Acting Agent,
 Queen's Building. 2
 Hongkong, 8th July, 1903.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
 NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
 VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA
 VIA
 MOJI, Kobe AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
SUVERIC	6,252	W. Shotton	On 25th July.
KUMERIC	6,253	Cowley	On 19th August.
SHAWMUT	9,806	E. V. Roberts	On 12th September.
TREMONT	9,806	T. W. Garlick	On 6th October.

* Steerage Passengers only.
 CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
 CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARD.

* The twin-screw "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carrier in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.
 For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 GENERAL AGENTS,
 Queen's Buildings. 8
 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."
 Captain Haimun, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 P.M. A reduction of 20 per cent. on First Class Fares to Fochow, will be made during the Month, of July August and September. For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS, LAYHALL & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1903. 1045

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN, GUY, HONOLULU, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MALTA."
 Captain E. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay &c. on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's "CHINA," 8,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. 8th and 9th inst. all cargo for France and to-day for London (under arrangement will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "ARABIA," due in London on the 23rd August, 1903. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to
 F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 30th June, 1903.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKET

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENAYON."
 Captain Wolfenden, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 13th July.
 For Freight apply to
 McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1903. 1016

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALACCA (COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "SUBUGA" ... 18th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LD.

Agents.

Hon kong, 29th June, 1903. 672

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Capt. McArthur, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, 9th July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamer of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

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